Vol. I.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, September 15, 1798.

Came to the plantation of the Subscriber, living in Little Seweekly settlement, North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, about the last of May, TWO STRAY COWS—one ten years old, of a deep red colour, with a white tail, white spots on her teet and legs; and a small one on the top of her fore shoulders, has a star in her face, no ear mark—the other six years old, brindle color, some white on her belly and hind legs, a white face, has been bored for the hollow horn, no ear mark. The owner or owners is hereby notified to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

August 16, 1798.

AN ACT

For the relief of the Refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia.

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That to satisfy the claims of certain persons claiming lands under the resolutions of Congress, of the twenty third of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, and the thirteenth of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, as refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, the Secretary for the Department of War, be, and is hereby authorized and directed to give notice in one or more of the public papers of each of the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania, to all persons having claims under the said resolutions, to transmit to the War office, within two years after the passing of this act, a just and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congress.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no other persons shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this act, than those of the following descriptions, or their widows and heirs, viz. First, those heads of families, and single persons, not members of any such families, who were residents in one of the provinces aforesaid, prior to the fourth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy six, and who abandoned their settlements, in consequence of having given aid to the United Colonies or States, in the revolutionary war against Great Britain, or with intention to give such aid, and continued in the United States, or in their service, during the said war, and did not return to reside in the dominions of the king of Great Britain, prior to the twenty fifth of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty three. Secondly, the widows and heirs of all such persons as were actual residents, as aforesaid, who abandoned their settlements, as aforesaid and died within the United States, or in their service during the said war, and thirdly, all persons who were members of families at the time of their coming into the United States, and who during the war, entered into their service.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the proof of the several circumstances necessary to entitle the applicants to the benefits of this act, may be taken before a judge of the supreme or district court of the United States, or a judge of the supreme or superior court of the first justice or first judge of the court of common pleas or county court of any state.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That at the expiration of fifteen months from and after the passing of this act, and from time to time thereafter, it shall be the duty of the Secretary for the Department of War, to lay such evidence of claims as he may have received, before the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury, and with them, proceed to examine the testimony, and give their judgment what quantity of land ought to be allowed to the individual claimants, in proportion to the degree of their respective services, sacrifices and sufferings, in consequence of their attachment to the cause of the United States, allowing to those of the first class a quantity not exceeding one thousand acres; and to the last class a quantity not exceeding one hundred, with such intermediate grades as the rules aforesaid, and discriminative justice, may, in their judgment require, and make report thereof, to Congress. And in case any such claimant shall have sustained such losses and sufferings, or performed such services for the United States, that he cannot justly be classed in any one general class, a separate report shall be made of his circumstances, together with the quantity of land that ought to be allowed him, having reference to the foregoing ratio. Provided, that in ascertaining what compensation ought to be made by virtue of this act, all grants, except military grants, which may have been made by the United States, or individual States, shall be estimated at the just value thereof, at the time the same were made, together with the interest, or a part, as the case may be, a deduction to such who may have received the same: *Provided also*, that no claim under this law, shall be assignable until after report made to Congress, as aforesaid, and until the said lands be granted to the persons entitled to the benefit of this act.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all claims in virtue of said resolutions of Congress, which shall not be exhibited as aforesaid, within the time by this act limited, shall forever thereafter be barred.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, April 7, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of state.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

☞ *Pursuant to the above Act*, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims under the resolutions of Congress, of the 23d of April, 1783, and the 13th of April, 1785, to transmit to the War Office within two years after the passing of the said Act, viz. the 7th day of April, 1798, a just and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congress.

In the proof of claims, a strict attention must be paid to the requisitions of the 2d and 3d sections of the Act.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.

July 19. 6t.

DANCING SCHOOL.

THE Subscribers, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh in general, are respectfully informed that the School will open in Mr. Gregg's Assembly Room, on Monday the 10th of September, and the first quarter expire on Saturday December the 1st, 1798.

Mr. H. will consult the Subscribers respecting the hours of Tuition before the commencement; which shall be so arranged as to give three Lessons per week, and to embrace every other object which is proper to be adopted for the improvement of his Pupils.

Mr. H. respectfully solicits the patronage of Ladies and Gentlemen, and begs leave to assure those who may please to honor him with their commands, that he is entirely qualified to accomplish his Pupils in the most Scientific manner—English, French and Scotch taste.

B. HOLDICH.

August 30, 1798.

☞ Gentlemen and Ladies who may wish to avail themselves of the opportunity of being instructed in the best manner, will be waited on at their own houses to receive Lessons—and private Balls be set apart for their practice in the Cotillion &c.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

THE Subscriber being encouraged by his Friends, offers himself a Candidate for the Commissioners Office at the ensuing Election.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS.

Turtle Creek Run, September 1, 1798.

David Wallace,

Next Door to the Corner of Front and Market Streets, has just received a Fresh Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

which he will sell at the most reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, July 27, 1798.

Came to the plantation of the Subscriber, in Mifflin township Allegheny county, some time ago, *A GREY MARE*; about thirteen and a half hands high, supposed to be twelve years old, black main and tail. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN M'DERMOTT.

August 22, 1798.

FOR SALE,

Building Lots near the Market.

GEORGE STEVENSON.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1798.

Pleasant Situation
ON THE
MONONGAHELA
A Plantation For Sale,

CONTAINING One Hundred Acres of Land, situate in Elizabeth Township Allegheny County on the river Monongahela, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh by land, and twenty-five by water, and within half a mile of Parkinson's mill—The greatest part thereof is a rich bottom well timbered, and the upland is of the first quality. There are twenty acres cleared and under good fence, ten of which are excellent meadow. A never failing spring of water is on this farm, and may be drawn over a great part of it.

Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Denny and Beelen Pittsburgh, or to the Subscriber adjoining the premises.

WILLIAM M'CLURE.

September 7, 1798.

N. B. Immediate possession will be given.

A STRAY STEER.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subscriber, living on the head of the Four Mile run Pitt township Allegheny county, some time last fall, *A RED MULY STEER*, about three years old, and has no brand or ear mark perceivable. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WILLIAM KNOX.

September 8, 1798.

To the Free Electors of Allegheny County.

THE Subscriber offers himself as a Candidate for the *SHERIFF'S OFFICE* at the ensuing Election, and should he succeed, hopes to merit the good will of his friends and the public in general.

HUGH FLEMING.

Pine Creek, September 7, 1798.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Allegheny County.

GENTLEMEN,

I am one among the many who are soliciting your interest for the *SHERIFF'S OFFICE* at the ensuing Election, and should I be the object of your choice, shall make the duties thereof my study and endeavour to execute with fidelity.

I am,
Your most humble servant.
HERVEY HETH.

September 7, 1798.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, A MARE of five or six years old, no mark or brand perceivable—she is a dark forrel with a bald face, about thirteen hands high with no shoes on—she is marked on the two fore legs with the spencial—she is thin in flesh. Two Dollars reward will be given if only strayed, if stolen, Twenty Dollars for the thief and mare, and Eight Dol. for the mare only, if delivered or secured so that the owner may get her, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by me

ANDREW JACK.

September 8, 1798.

Foreign Intelligence.

HAMBURGH, June 1.

LETTERS from Holland, arrived to day, contain the most shocking details of new attrocities committed by the French in Switzerland: 133 villages and 17 towns, have been entirely destroyed and deserted, the principal town in the Valais, was plundered during 24 hours, and afterwards completely burnt. The women were dragged into the streets naked, and after the most brutal insults, thrown over into the flames. Above 40 children were stabbed with bayonets.

The fermentation is so violent that Ochs, the new modeller of the Helvetic Republic, is afraid to appear in public; the French have given him a guard for his person otherwise he would be torn in pieces.

According to the Vienna Gazette, the Turkish troops in the late battle with Passawan Oglu, are said to have lost 3000 men, with ten cannon, and two mortars. The Begleberg of Notagia had his pipe shot out of his mouth, and immediately retreated with the choicest of the Asiatic troops. The Captain Pacha however who, on the 12th ult. arrived at Cziflow, has marched against the rebels with a numerous army, with which a flotilla will co-operate. The Grand Seignor has set the price of 50,000 piastres on the head of Passawan Oglu.

PARIS, June 1.

Letters from Bruges, May 27, say, the 1400 English prisoners who were carried to Bruges on the 24th, were lodged in the ci-devant Cathedral. The officers were allowed the whole city for their prison; and the officers of the staff have had their swords returned to them. On the 22d they set off for Lille, where they arrived on the evening of the 28th. The commander of the English artillery died at Ostend; his body was buried with military honors. The head quarters of the right wing of the army of England is fixed at Bruges, and troops are arriving in shoals from all parts.

A cutter arrived from Genoa at Marseilles on the 24th ult. reports that on the 22d ult. being off the Isles of Hieres, he saw the French fleet about six or seven leagues off, consisting of 240 sail, steering to the South.

LONDON, June 9.

The Toulon fleet, which according to every concurring account, sailed on the 19th ult. consists of one ship of 120 guns, three of 80, nine of 74; four frigates of 40, and one of 36 guns, two armed brigs, and eight flutes. Buonaparte is on board the Admiral's (De Bruy) ship. Kleber, Berthier, and other Generals are also on board, with astronomers, geometricians, artists, and men of letters without number. Artillery arms, ammunition, stores, in vast quantities, every thing is on board, but horses, which they are to find in plenty where they are going, but where that is time will discover: some say to Portugal, others to the East or West Indies, others to Britain or Ireland, some say to Egypt, and some say to the Dardanelles and the Black Sea, to destroy the Russian fleets, and in conjunction with the Turks to revolutionize Poland. A convoy sailed from Genoa at the same time, consisting of 38 sail, having 10,000 troops on board. They have since, it is said, returned, that the troops have not been disembarked. The transports are stated to consist in all of 400 sail. St. Florenzo in Corsica is mentioned as the place of rendezvous, and report speaks of the whole armament being blocked up in that bay.

June 13.

Government received advices yesterday from France to the 5th inst. From these it appears certain that the Toulon fleet is gone to the eastward of that port. Lord St. Vincent, on hearing that the Toulon fleet was not likely to pass through the Straits, is himself gone up the Mediterranean with a considerable force, leaving the rest of his fleet to blockade Cadiz.

Earl St. Vincent, in his dispatches, writes that he has the most certain information of the intention of the Spanish fleet to put to sea. Our officers have counted 34 sail of the line in the inner road of Cadiz. His Lordship, in the momentary expectation of some great event, kept his fleet prepared for action every night. Only two or three ships at a time were detached to Gibraltar to water. His Lordship, who was aware of the sailing of the Toulon fleet, tho' not of its destination, has established a regular chain of communication from Tangiers Bay on the Barbary coast, where two of our ships are stationed, to Cadiz.

A letter from Cadiz, of the 22d May, inserted in the Paris papers advises that preparations are making at Gibraltar for the bombardment of Cadiz; and that the Spaniards, on the other hand, make the most vigorous preparations of defence. Two cut down three deckers are stationed at the entrance of the harbor, to serve as floating batteries, and a great number of gun boats are kept ready for action.

Sir Sidney Smith is appointed to the command of the Tiger, of 50 guns, one of the finest ships in the Navy.

Since the issuing of the French decree for the searching of neutral ships having English property on board, not less than twenty two Danish ships have been seized.

Advices, we are informed have been received at the admiralty, which state that 15 French frigates, ready for sea, are now lying in the outward harbor of Brest. Report adds, that they are full of troops and warlike stores, and are destined for Ireland.

Lord Hugh Seymour, it is said, has captured a French ship with 12,000 stand of arms on board.

In consequence of several Fencibles corps of Cavalry being under embarkation orders for Ireland, the Provisional Cavalry in all the maritime counties are immediately to be called out.

Letters from Waterford state, that a French frigate lately landed on the Wexford coast not only a great quantity of small arms, but also the wife of her own great guns, for the use of the rebels.—Hence is accounted for the number of ship guns which are

insurgents have lately brought into the field.

Our Dublin papers come down to the date of the 7th of June. We shall endeavour to give a connected view of their contents.

Our attention is naturally drawn to the centre of rebellion, the county of Wexford.

The eruption broke out in this country in the indiscriminate murder of all the Protestant families, who had not foreseen the storm, and effected their escape; of the clergy in particular many unoffending gentlemen with their infant families, fell victims to the fury of these savages, and some of them in their Parish Churches during divine service! That a general massacre of all the Protestants is the object of this rising it would be unjust to say, because all the respectable clergy, and indeed all the respectable individuals of every description, of the Roman Catholic persuasion have given the most unequivocal proofs of their loyalty, but among the lower classes in this country at least, the Protestants seem to have been first marked out for destruction, and it seems pretty clear that they have been instigated to these acts of brutal fury by some priests of the lowest and most unworthy characters, who in some instances, at the close of their discourses on Sunday, recommended it to their congregations to go to the Protestant congregations then assembled, and murder all without distinction—an order which in some instances was obeyed, with circumstances too horrid to mention.

The advantages gained by the rebels over the Cork and Meath regiments emboldened them much, and a volume might be filled with the catalogue of their murders and atrocities within the range of 20 miles in this miserable county.

The town of Enniscorty, to which the Protestant inhabitants of Ferns had retired, was attacked by an innumerable host of traitors, and as they received assistance from the people in the town, the Ferns refugees after a gallant resistance, were obliged to retreat, and fight their way to Wexford, which it was also found necessary to evacuate, the troops retiring to Duncannon fort. Five different columns of the royal army were immediately ordered to march for Wexford. Respecting their operations we have no official information, except what relates to the defeat of Col. Walpole's detachment; Capt. Duncan of the artillery, who was wounded in this affair, killed the assailant with his own hand; he was a Roman Catholic Priest, and a notorious agitator in the county of Wexford. One of the columns is said to have fallen in with the rebels at Ballicanoe, within 16 miles of Wexford, and after a short conflict defeated them, killing 300 of them on the spot. The latest accounts announce success of a still more decisive kind, the town of New Ross is said to have been attacked by different parties of the rebels, who were, after an obstinate conflict, defeated with the loss of 500 men.—In an unsuccessful attack upon Duncannon fort, the rebels are also said to have lost a number of men.

The capital is still tranquil. The yeomanry discharged the most fatiguing duty with unparralleled and unwearied spirit; and their numbers are daily encreasing—powerful reinforcements of troops are hourly expected.

DUMFRIES (Scotland) June 12.

An express from Nugent in Ireland, received here this morning, brings an account, that the rebels have got in possession of Donaghadee, where they are in force.

CAMPBELTOWN, June 8.

A Mr. George Thompson, a man of property, is just arrived in town from near Glenarm. He was obliged to fly from his house last evening. He brings accounts, that in the North of Ireland, from Coltraine to Larne, the Insurgents were all assembling, armed in the best manner they could.

GLASCOW, June 12.

All communication between Donaghadee and Portpatrick is stopped for the present. The packet with the mail sailed from Carrick Fergus.

On Sunday an express arrived at Ary to General Drummond, which occasioned the immediate march of the Lancashire Light Dragoons for Portpatrick, to embark for Ireland. The Durham Cavalry marched yesterday from Dumfries on the same route, and are to proceed by forced marches.

The first battalion of the Royals, quartered at Stirling march to morrow, on their route to Ireland.

BELFAST, June 12.

Saturday morning Colonel Stapleton having received intimation of a number of people assembled at Saintfield and neighbourhood, he set out for Newtownards with a detachment of the York regiment, accompanied by the Newtownards and Cumber Yeomen cavalry and infantry, altogether about 320 men, and two field pieces.

About half past four o'clock in the evening, this little army fell in with a body of the rebels, amounting to between six or seven thousand, near Saintfield. The light infantry commanded by Captain Chetwynd, advanced with gallantry to the height on the right, which having gained, he was attacked by a body of not less than 3000 men, the front armed with pikes, and the center and rear with muskets whose fire galled them severely, till the body of the troops and field pieces came up, when the rebels were routed with very great slaughter.

The rebels, by their own account lost upwards of 500 men, among whom were several of their leaders.

If any thing could convince these unhappy and deluded men who are now in arms against the peace and prosperity of their country, or the desperate situation in which they are now placed, and the distant probability of success attending their measures, it must be the consequences of the above action, where so many were killed and routed by such an inferior force.

DUBLIN, June 12.

Our letters from different parts of the country are of the most satisfactory complexion, and shew, the partial affair which occurred in the north excepted, that rebellion has by no means extended its influence, and give us hope that the seat of its greatest strength, will speedily be that of its utter extinction. From Colonmel we learn, that although several people in that quarter have been implicated in the conspiracy against the state, that conspiracy has not by any means broke out into open acts of rebellion, on the contrary, the words of our correspondent are, "There is scarcely a man to be seen here in coloured cloaths that is not coming into the magistracy, confessing his guilt, and taking the oath of allegiance." The number of our Yeomanry here would astonish you, but that you must take into account the powerful and sacred motives which are imperative on every honest man and good subject, to take up arms at the present moment. Munster, though it has been a little tainted since the December of 1796, is yet sound enough to oppose with effect, French robbers from without, and the cruel assassins who disgrace us within; and all the property, respectability and honesty of the province is ready to be annihilated, or to triumph in the cause of our sovereign and glorious constitution and in the Protestant establishment of the state."

The rebels of Wexford have got several prisoners of some consequence in their possession, through incaution and stratagem, among whom are Lord Kingsborough, the lady of George Ogle Esq. and some other personages of distinction. These it is said, the rebels have confined in the market house of Wexford.

An express arrived this day from Cork, conveying the intelligence, that three regiments of horse and four of infantry have arrived at Kinsale from England.—Some troops are also said to be lying in our bay.

The plan adopted for the reduction of Wexford, at the same time of involving in it more general and decisive consequences, we understand to be the investure of it completely on the land side, while a frigate and two gun-boats assail it from the sea.—The forces collecting for this purpose move in such directions until they shall be driven into Wexford, when, this end being accomplished, the whole are to be attacked, and it is supposed, if these manœuvres succeed, thus far a final blow will be struck by the King's forces against the insurgents of that country.

The different forces marching against the county of Wexford rebels amount to upwards of 12,000 men.

June 14.

Yesterday James Buchanan, Esq. arrived from Omagh, county of Tyrone, with an address from 6,000 presbyterians, wherein they offer, without expence to government, to come forward, at this important crisis, to oppose every enemy to our gracious king and constitution both external and internal.

During the late commotion in the neighbouring county of Down, the county of Antrim had the wisdom and policy to stand silent spectators of their frantic attempt; convinced we trust, of the wickedness as well as the folly of such measures.

To the honor of the province of Ulster, only two counties out of its nine were led astray in the late disturbances. The remaining seven stood staunch and firm; thereby saving their honors, while they consulted their true interest.

PARIS, June 15.

We believe that Buonaparte is already at the place of his destination, and that the English Admiral, who is allowed to have no more than ten ships, will not have been able to overtake him.

June 7.

It has been observed that Gen. Kilmaine still assumes the title of Commander in Chief of the Army of England, from which some conclude that Buonaparte will not pass the Streights.

This is a weak reason, there are others far stronger. It is evident that he has directed his rout towards Corsica and the heart of the Mediterranean, to penetrate into the Archipelago.

If credit can be given to a letter from Malta, a revolution has been effected in that island. It is believed in Italy, that this is one of the objects of our expedition from Toulon.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, August 25.

[*From the Salem Gazette of Yesterday.*]

Yesterday Captain Besom arrived at Marblehead from Bayonne, in France. His original destination was to Bilboa; but he was taken by a French privateer, within a short sail of this port, and carried into Bayonne, where he found numbers of his countrymen, and other neutrals, the victims of a system of plunder, which disregards every principle of justice or morality. An indiscriminate condemnation of captured property was carrying on at Bayonne; that taken from Americans and condemned, amounted to nearly a million and a half of dollars. Capt. Besom lost his cargo, but by some compromise retain his vessel, in which he brought home 40 of his countrymen, and saved them from the alternative of entering on board French privateers, or starving. The pretexts for condemning were of the most trivial kind, and amounted to nothing short of a declaration of war against all neutral property.

They expected at Bayonne, that these acts of rapine would finally rouse the Americans to war, and that in consequence, their West-India colonies must fall: but these events they disregarded as of no importance, so long as there was commerce for their privateers to prey upon. New privateers, from 16 to 20 guns, were continually building and launching; and they were professedly destined against the Americans, at whose conduct they affect to be much irritated.

But the merchants, and people of information, who were not immediately interested in privateering, discovered an uneasiness at the present state of things, when they dared to express their sentiments; and appeared to be both tired of their government, and ashamed of the injuries which were heaped upon the Americans.

The military themselves, who are distributed throughout the country, to keep the people in awe, begin to murmur—not at the cause in which they are engaged, but that their pay was considerably reduced.

There was a good deal of talk at Bayonne, of an expectation that Spain would withdraw her connection with France.—This would be extending the field of privateering, and encreasing the emoluments of the Directory, who receive 15 per cent. of the amount of all prizes.

Capt. Besom has favoured us with French papers to the 16th of June.

By the Clef du Cabinet des Souverains, of the 10th of June, it appears that the French government had received an English paper, containing the dispatches from the American envoys to the President of the United States, which were communicated by the President to Congress on the 3d of April. In consequence thereof, the following letters passed between Mr. Gerry and M. Talleyrand, which letters are also published in the said paper, after a long, insidious, and in many respects false commentary on the dispatches. It does not appear that the dispatches themselves have ever been published in Paris.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Minister of Exterior Relations [M. Talleyrand] to Mr. Gerry.

Paris, May 30, 1798.

I communicate to you, Sir, a London Gazette, of the 15th of May, (old stile). You will therein see a very extraordinary publication. I cannot learn without surprize that some perfidious persons have availed themselves of the retired manner in which the envoys of the United States chose to live, to make them propositions, and hold with them conversations, the object of which evidently was to deceive them. I beg you to let me know immediately the names of the persons designated by the letters W. X. Y. and Z. and also the name of the lady whom Mr. Pinckney declares to have conversed with him on American affairs. If you have an objection to sending them in writing, please to communicate them confidentially to the bearer. I rely on your zeal to enable the government to investigate those intrigues, of which I congratulate you on not being the dupe, and in your desire to see it perfectly satisfied.

Mr. GERRY's ANSWER.

Your letter, Citizen Minister of the 30th inst. and the Gazette to which it refers have been handed me. The last contains all the *informal negociations* communicated by the envoys to their government.

If unauthorized persons have come forward, or if having limited powers, they have exceeded them, they have abused the French government and the envoys; I am not competent to judge of this, as they did not produce any documents whatever to prove that they were authorized to treat with us. The publications in question suffices to show, how very delicate my situation is, with respect to the names of these persons, and they contain circumstances which I hope will enable you to investigate the affair without insisting upon further communications from me. Desirous however to dispel suspicions by which innocent persons may be embarrassed, I have no objection to declare that three of the individuals alluded to are strangers, and that the fourth acted only as a messenger and interpreter. You will observe, Citizen Minister, the extreme reluctance of the envoys, to this informal mode of treating, by their reply of October 30th, to certain propositions that had been made them. The first of November they determined to put an end to such communications, and have kept their resolution, in opposition to repeated attempts that have since been made. They nevertheless consider it their duty to communicate every thing to their government.

Accept, Citizen Minister, the assurance of my profound esteem.

ELBRIDGE GERRY.

The Minister of Foreign Relations, to Mr. Gerry.

Paris, June 1, 1798.

I have received, Sir, your letter of yesterday. You inform me 1st, that the Gazette presented you contains all the informal negociations communicated by the envoys to their government: 2dly. That the persons in question have not produced to your knowledge any document whatever to show that they were accredited; 3dly, That three of the individuals alluded to, (viz. in the order I have placed them, W. X. Y.) are strangers; the fourth, that is Z, hath acted only as a messenger and

Although I fully conceive of your reluctance to name these persons, I must pray you instantly to subject to the importance of the object; please either to give me their names in writing, or communicate them in confidence to the bearer; name the woman that Mr. Pinckney alludes to; tell me if any of the citizens attached to my office, and authorised by me to see the envoys, have said a word that had the least affinity to the disgusting proposal made by X. and Y. to remit any sum whatever, for corrupt purposes.

Mr. GERRY's Answer.

Paris, June 3, 1798.

CITIZEN MINISTER,

I have received your letter of the 1st inst. in which, after having repeated a part of mine of the 31st May, you urge me immediately to yield to the importance of the object, and to give you, &c.

As to the persons designated by X, Y and Z, I will forward you their names in writing, under my hand and seal, if you will assure me they shall not be published as coming from me necessary to discover them;—and Z informs me that he will make himself known: as W. has never said a word to me relative to X, or any part of our communications, I presume that the manifest inconvenience that would result to me from relying upon mere hearsay, is a sufficient excuse for omiting his name.

I cannot give you the name of any woman, for no one has had any political conference with me since my arrival in Paris.

As to the citizens attached to your office, and authorized by you to see the envoys in your official communications, I cannot recollect one word from any of them that had the least relation to the propositions made by X. and Y. in their informal negociations, to pay money for corrupt distributions.

Accept, &c.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Mr. Gerry.

Paris, June 4, 1798.

SIR,

Your letter of yesterday is just received. You may address to me in perfect confidence the names that you announced under your hand and seal. I assure you they shall not be published as coming from you.

[The names had in fact been sent to the minister who instantly deposited them with the proper authority.]

A letter follows the preceding, from M. Hauteval, by which it appears that he is the person designated by Z. and in which he represents, that he acted only as a messenger and interpreter in the communications that pass

—between the Britiſh and the Miniſter—from the commentary, before [illegible], that Mr. Gerry was viewed by [illegible] in a very different [illegible] from Meſſ. Pinckney and Marſhall, and [illegible] in Paris he involved himſelf in [illegible] mortifying, if not degrading cor[illegible]

Pittsburgh, September 15.

[illegible] Kentucky Herald of the 14th of August.]

[illegible] from a gentleman at Fort [illegible] dated July 11.

[illegible] arrived here from Natchez, that there is a ſtrong [illegible] in favor of the French and Spaniſh [illegible]—that all the talks held [illegible] Indians are in the name of the [illegible]—that the Spaniſh to them the laſt [illegible] have been great, and that a [illegible] of the Chickaſaw nation are decidedly [illegible] of them, and are ready to take [illegible] of ſome of [illegible] at Natchez. [illegible] Indians [illegible] Natchez and Spa[illegible]

[illegible] Creek is eighteen miles above [illegible] Tombigbee river. The [illegible] and the river [illegible] at [illegible]

—I mention this only to ſhew his partiality, I wiſh all the appointments in the ſtate as well filled as by thoſe two Gentlemen.

The "Citizen" finally hints at ſomething which I really do not underſtand, "a noiſy and turbulent ſpirit diſcovered by thoſe who are dependant on the Inſpector of the Revenue. Deputy-Quarter-Maſter, &c. &c."—I will aſk the town of Pittſburgh, if this is not a horrid, defamatory falſhood? They have no dependants, nor have I heard of any improper noiſe or turbulence—Some young Gentlemen, Lawyers, Merchants and Mechanics, after ſpending the evening over a bottle, turned into the ſtreet and gave a ſong or two under the windows of their friends, this was repeated two or three nights in as many weeks, Col. Nevill was one of the perſons to whom they paid this attention—I ſuppoſe they neglected giving a requiem to the midnight watchings of the "Citizen" which hath occaſioned the obſervation.

In ſhort I do not recollect a ſingle aſſertion in the whole of the performance, that is not founded on falſhood—this is not all, he is rude and ill-natured—he muſt have wrote during a ſevere fit of the cholic or ſome other diſtemper—Can't he be pleaſant and ſincere? Such is the fallibility of human nature, that ſevere things may be ſaid of almoſt any Candidate—a ruffian ſtile is dangerous to ſociety, it is epidemic, and may effect their manners, the public mind ſhould no more be truſted with ſuch publications, than untutored innocence with an unchaſte book. I. B.

Waterford, Auguſt 18, 1798.

Gentlemen,

We herewith tranſmit for your information the reſolutions adopted at a meeting of a reſpectable number of the inhabitants of this township, at Waterford, (Le Beuf) we believe they contain the ſentiments of a very great majority of the people in this township, and we moſt ardently wiſh, that our united endeavours to obtain a repreſentative firm to ſupport the government of his country and the purity of the American character, may be crowned with ſucceſs.

David M'Nair, Daniel Henderſon,
Henry Baird, Samuel B. Foſter,
J. Gibbs, Wilſon Smith,
Alex. M'Nair.

To Messrs. Gibbs, Wallace, Wilkins, Russell, Sterrett, Semple, and Beggs.

At a reſpectable meeting of the citizens of Le Beuf, and ſtrangers from Presque Iſle township, Erie county, 15th Auguſt, 1798,

[illegible] repreſentative [illegible] to represent this district in the [illegible] United States.

Reſolved, That John Woods have the next Congreſs, and have [illegible] to the election and [illegible] of his county, we will ſtrain our [illegible] to support him at the next general election.

Signed by order of the meeting,

DAVID M'NAIR, Chairman.

Sam. B. Foſter, Secry.

Meadville, Auguſt 16th, 1798.

At a meeting of a number of the Citizens of this township, in Meadville, on Thurſday the 16th of Auguſt, 1798, in conſequence of a public advertiſement—David Mead in the chair, and Alexander W. Foſter, Secretary. Reſolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the talents, integrity, and patriotiſm of John Woods, Eſquire, render him a fit perſon to repreſent this diſtrict in the Congreſs of the United States.

Therefore Reſolved, That we will ſupport him at the next general election as a representative to Congreſs for ſaid diſtrict.

Signed by order of the meeting,

DAVID MEAD, Chairman.

A. W. Foſter, Secry.

Elizabeth Township, Allegheny County, Auguſt 30th, 1798.

We whoſe names are under-written, are unanimously of opinion, that our preſent repreſentative Mr. Gallatin, ſhould not be again interpoſed in Congreſs—and as General John Woods was firſt nominated, we think it [illegible] on our fellow citizens, at the next election, endeavour to elect him.

Charles Gaſkin,	David Williams,
George Wareman,	Walter Williams,
William Beckham,	John Williams,
John Hoge,	Jas. M. Wallace,
Aaron Applegate,	George Fleming,
Robert Applegate,	Jos. Fleming,
William M'Clure,	Thomas Williams,
Samuel Power,	Jos. Whitaker.

Greene County, Sept. 1ſt, 1798.

Gentlemen,

I have been honored with your letter (circular) of the 2d ultimo, and have conſidered its contents, and with the ſame frankneſs you expreſs your ſentiments, I now give mine.

In reſpect to the neighbourhood in which I live, I expect a ſmall oppoſition to the federal intereſt, let who may be the candidate, but I truſt but ſmall; and as to the two candidates who are propoſed on the federal ſide, either would have run well had but one been propoſed, but it will certainly be impolitic that both ſhould run—and as the name of John Woods has firſt been mentioned here, the people have taken him up, and fixed on him as their candidate, and I may venture to ſay, he will be reſpectably ſupported in this county; at the ſame time, Col. Nevill is held in high eſteem, but when we conſider THE TIME WHEN, and the MANNER IN WHICH he has been propoſed, we view it with jealouſy, and dread the conſequence, fearing it will ultimately terminate in the re-election of a member whoſe paſt conduct in many inſtances has been exceptionable. For further particulars I beg leave to refer you to the proceedings* of a meeting of a number of the citizens of this county at Jacob Cline's, on the 25th of Auguſt, which I expect will be laid before you before the receipt of this letter.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient ſervant.
JOHN HEATON.

Meſſrs. Gibſon, Wallace, Semple, &c. &c.

* The proceedings of the meeting at Jacob Cline's have been publiſhed in this Gazette.

French Creek, Auguſt 30th, 1798.

Mr. Scull,

I have had the peruſal of part of a letter from Meſſrs. Jeſſe and Abner Barker, of Pittſburgh, to a gentleman in Meadville, wherein my name is mentioned as having received a letter ſigned "Preſly Nevill," in which he declines being conſidered as a candidate at the enſuing election for Congreſs in favor of Mr. Woods, and requeſting my intereſt for Mr. Woods.

Thoſe gentlemen ſtate, they "know the letter to be a forgery, and with to have poſſeſſion of it to detect and puniſh the villain who wrote it." Leaſt, therefore, this ſhould be made uſe of to throw an imputation of improper conduct unfeervedly on the friends of Mr. Woods's election, I think it my duty publickly to ſtate, that I have received no letter of the deſcription above mentioned, nor any letter of any kind on the ſubject of the enſuing election, except the circular addreſs of the 2d inſtant, and one [illegible] to ſeveral others, from Meadville, at inquiry (in which I was miſtaken) from A. Tannehill, who [illegible] with great [illegible] cenſures the [illegible] maneuvres of our town-meeting, and [illegible] ſhortly to give us a viſit to ſpend the evening. I mention [illegible] to give Meſſ. Barker and Jeſſe Baker an opportunity "to detect and puniſh the villain who has related to them ſuch falſehoods."

ROBERT FITZRANDOLPH.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Franklin and its vicinity, Auguſt 18th, 1798, preſent forty-ſix perſons, it was unanimously reſolved, that General John Woods be ſupported at the next election as our repreſentative in Congreſs.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all perſons to whom it may concern, that Joſeph Lee's Office as deputy for ſecurer of diſtrict No. 9 and 10 North and Weſt of the river Ohio and Allegheny and Conawango creek, is kept open at the dwelling houſe of Samuel Jones Eſq. in the Borough of Pittſburgh.

September 12, 1798.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Moon township Allegheny county ſeven miles from Pittſburgh near Gordens ferry, a dark bay horſe three years old laſt ſpring, a natural trotter, thirteen or fourteen hands high, neither brand or mark perceivable, any perſon coming proveing property and paying charges may take him away.

DAVID CALHOON.

September 11, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John M'Donald deceaſed, are deſired to come in and make payment before the firſt day of November next, otherwiſe they may expect that the law will be put in force againſt them, and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of the deceaſed, to bring in their accounts properly atteſted for ſettlement before that time to the ſubſcriber living in Mountpleaſant township, Weſtmoreland county.

ROBERT MORRISON, Adm'r.

September 11, 1798.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, September 4.

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS.

Yeſterday the Fair American, in 49 days from Greenock, brought us London papers to the 9th of July—in which we find very intereſting intelligence. The two events moſt prominent are the univerſal and entire defeat of the rebels in Ireland, and the taking of Malta by Buonaparte.

PHILADELPHIA, September 6.

If private accounts from Ireland, ſpeak truth, that country is at this moment on the eve of ſuffering the dreadful ſcourge of famine. The waſte made by troops living at free quarters, and by hordes of rebels ſcouring the country; the eating and treading down of the green corn by the Cavalry, and the want of hands to harveſt the reſt, would render ſuch a miſchief little ſurpriſing.

The Yellow Fever is on the increaſe in New-York, and the citizens are rapidly removing. It is alſo in Waſhington, D.

On Saturday night a robbery was committed on the Bank of Pennſylvania, to the amount, it is ſtated, of 100,000 Dollars. The ſum ſtolen conſiſted of Bank Notes depoſited in the vaults. The Governor of Pennſylvania has iſſued a Proclamation offering a reward of one thouſand dollars for diſcovering the perpetrators.

YELLOW FEVER.

The fever continues to rage with undiminiſhed violence, notwithſtanding the city is abandoned by at leaſt three fourths of its inhabitants, the deaths daily increaſe, and conſidering the thin population, a larger number in proportion to the remaining citizens as they did at the moſt gloomy period in 1793. So malignant is the diſeaſe, that [illegible] by many whether a ſingle inſtance [illegible] it has been cured. Both the phyſicians [illegible] Hoſpital have been ill, but are [illegible] covery. Dr. Sayre has unfortunately loſt a victim to it.

Total Burials in the Churches and Lots.

Aug. [illegible]	[illegible]	45
[illegible]	[illegible]	21
[illegible]	[illegible]	48
Sept. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	65
[illegible]	[illegible]	17
	Total	296

Of which 31 were Children.

The Pittſburgh Troop of Horſe are to parade at [illegible] the 22d inſtant, preciſely at 10 o'clock [illegible] forenoon.

JAMES BRADY, Captain.

September 14, 1798.

Six Dollars Reward,

STRAYED away from [illegible] on the 4th of July 1798, a [illegible] pale face, [illegible] hoof, [illegible] bell and rope on, when [illegible] a little preſent, to encourage [illegible] means, a piece. Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare, and brings her to [illegible] get her again ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home ſhall have reaſonable charges paid.

[illegible] &c.

September 11, 1798.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber [illegible] burgh the 10th inſtant,

A BRIGHT BAY HORSE

ſix years old laſt ſpring, [illegible] high, a natural trotter, [illegible] ſmall ſtar on his forehead [illegible] and I. C. on the off ſhoulder, [illegible] marks, ſhod all round—he was [illegible] the river below Jones's ferry, and [illegible] lower road. Any perſon [illegible] he may be had ſhall receive the above Reward, and if brought home ſhall have reaſonable charges.

JOHN CRAWFORD.

September 13, 1798.

Whereas one Samuel Wilkinſon, from England, by trade a [illegible] or printer, did in the ſummer of [illegible] leave Philadelphia on his way to [illegible] country; he wrought a ſhort time [illegible] burgh, but ſince that time no [illegible] has been heard of him; all perſons [illegible] ately informing me of his place of [illegible] may hear of ſomething to their [illegible] any perſon giving the ſame information [illegible] much oblige

WILLIAM BOWEN.

Strasburgh, Penn. Sept. 8, 1798.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

THE subscriber begs leave to express the sense of gratitude he feels for the honor conferred on him at the last Election, and in order that an additional Commissioner may by chosen at the ensuing one, gives this early notice that it will be no longer compatible with his situation to serve in that capacity.

The public having been in possession of his name for a considerable time as a candidate for the SHERIFF's OFFICE, and it having been objected to his pretensions by some, that he already held one Office, he wishes to observe that success at the last Election was not his object, but barely to give publicity to his name in this large and respectable County. He respectfully solicits the suffrages of his friends and the public at the next Election for the Sheriff's Office, and if successfull hopes to discharge the duties thereof with fidelity.

SAMUEL CREIGH.

Pittsburgh, August 23, 1798.

Thomas and Samuel Magee,

BEGS leave to inform their friends and the public, that they carry on the

Hatting Business

in all its various branches at their Manufactory the corner of Front Street and Chancery Lane, and at their Sale Shop the corner of Market and Third Streets, where those who favour them with their custom may be supplied with Beaver, Castor and Roram Hats, wholesale and Retail, of the best quality and newest fashions.

Pittsburgh, June 21, 1798.

FOR SALE.

A Quantity of Excellent

Fine Salt, at

JAMES O'HARA's.

Pittsburgh, May 23, 1798.

A LOTTERY,

For raising the sum of Twelve Thousand Dollars, to be applied in erecting Piers to defend the Banks of the River Allegheny and Monongahela within the Borough of Pittsburgh, authorised by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The Scheme of the First Class is as follows:

				Dollars.
1 Prize	of	1000	Dollars, is	1000
1	of	800		800
2	of	500	are	1000
3	of	400		1200
5	of	300		1500
10	of	200		2000
15	of	100		1500
20	of	50		1000
50	of	20		1000
100	of	15		1500
2000	of	7		14000
1	of	2000	last drawn Ticket is	2000
1	of	1000	second last drawn	1000
1	of	500	third last drawn	500
2210 Prizes, 3790 Blanks		6000 Tickets, at 5 Dols. each		30,000

All prizes subject to a deductio of 15 per cent.

The drawing of the First Class to commence as soon as the Tickets are sold, and the prizes to be discharged on the completion of the drawing, which it is hoped will be in October next.

To those acquainted with the situation, and who feel themselves interested in the improvement and prosperity of the town of Pittsburgh, nothing need be said touching the utility of the object to which the product of this Lottery is to be applied. To others it might be suggested how very important are its prosperity and advancement not only to those adjacent, but to the inhabitants of the neighbouring counties and even of the towns on the Atlantic shores. Situated, as it is, on a point of land at the confluence of two majestic rivers which, joining, flow through an immense territory to the ocean, it must of necessity be in a considerable degree the emporium of that territory, if it be not abandoned to the impetuous current of the Allegheny which is making yearly, nay daily, encroachments on the land, and which will at no very distant day take possession of the delightful spot on which the town stands, should its ravages not be checked by the erection of Piers, or some other efficient means.

Tickets to be had of the Managers in Pittsburgh, of Thomas Hamilton in Greensburgh, of General Douglass in Union town, of William Meetkirk in the town of Washington, of Alexander M'Dowell at Fort Franklin, of Roger Alden at Meadville, and Thomas Reese in the town of Erie.

PRESLEY NEVILL,
GEORGE STEVENSON,
JOHN SCULL,
ISAAC CRAIG,
NATHANIEL BEDFORD,
JAMES BRISON,
GEORGE SHIRAS,
JEREMIAH BARKER,
NATHANIEL IRISH.
} Managers.

NEW GOODS.

Just opening by

Abner & Jesse Barker,

AT their Store the corner of Front and Market Streets, a general assortment of the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season—they have also a general assortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good, and a quantity of PIG LEAD, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.

Those indebted to them are requested to come forward and discharge their respective accounts to prevent trouble.

Pittsburgh, June 12, 1798.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable property in Water street, in the Town of Pittsburgh, which has been for many years occupied as a Public Tavern, and established by the sign of the Fountain (or Green Tree.) The eligibility of the situation, the commodiousness of the House, Stable, and other necessary buildings renders it unnecessary to say any thing more, as the person who may wish to purchase will view the premises. A small part of the purchase money will be expected, and an extensive credit will be given, if required, for the balance.

Likewise, a Seven Acre Out-Lot, contiguous to the Town, under cultivation, with a post and rail fence. For terms apply to the subscriber, who will give an indisputable title.

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1798.

FOR SALE, the following Tracts of LAND,

In ALLEGHENY COUNTY, viz.

EIGHTEEN adjoining Tracts, situate from 11 to 15 miles from Pittsburgh, containing from 200 to 235 acres each; two ditto 1 mile from the above, containing 224 acres each; two ditto three-quarters of a mile from the last mentioned, containing 235 acres each; two ditto 3 miles from the first mentioned Tracts and 18 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 206 acres each—also, four adjoining Tracts 26 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 300 acres each.

These Lands are situate on the north side of the Allegheny river, and were all patented eleven years ago—they are of the first rate quality. The terms of sale will be made known and indisputable titles given by the subscriber, who will be in Pittsburgh the greater part of the ensuing summer.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

April 16, 1798.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Westmoreland County.

THE subscriber being encouraged by his friends offers himself a Candidate for the SHERIFF's OFFICE, at the ensuing Election.

JOHN KIRKPATRICK.

Greensburgh, June 23, 1798.

TO BE RENTED,

A COMMODIOUS STAND in the Diamond of Pittsburgh, and possession given immediately. For terms apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

August 11, 1798.

To the Free and Independent Electors of

Allegheny County.

BEING encouraged, I offer myself as a Candidate for the Commissioners Office at the ensuing Election, and now solicit the suffrages of the Electors in general.

BENJAMIN ROSS.

Chartiers-creek, August 20, 1798.

To the Electors of Allegheny County,

BEING encouraged by my friends to offer myself as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the ensuing Election, I now publicly agree to accede to their wishes, and do solicit the suffrages of the public in general.

EPHRAIM JONES.

July 28, 1798.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Allegheny county

A REPORT has circulated that the Subscriber holds himself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the next General Election, through the sinister motive of serving some other of the Candidates—The public may rest assured of my sincerity in offering myself—I therefore solicit the suffrages of those who may think I merit it.

JOSEPH SCOTT.

Montours Run, Sept. 1, 1798.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Allegheny county.

THE *subscriber being encouraged by his friends offer himself a Candidate for the SHERIFF's OFFICE, at the ensuing Election.*

J. R. POSTLETHWAIT.

Pittsburgh, 12 May, 1798.

The subscriber requests those indebted to him, to settle off their accounts against the first of August next, as now further indulgence can be given, it is hoped that this notice will prevent further trouble. He still continues to carry on the WATCH, CLOCK and SILVERSMITH, business,

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1798.

FOR SALE.

EIGHT Tracts of Patented Land in Jones's District, within a few miles of the Allegheny river and Pittsburgh, known by the following numbers, viz.

No.	acres.	perches.	
13	251	141	These 6 Tracts adjoin each other.
15	237	117	
16	237	117	
17	237	117	
21	200		
22	200		
32	200		These two are separate Tracts
37	200		

The above Lands are for Sale in separate Tracts, or the whole together, as is most convenient to the purchaser. For terms, and further information, apply to

JAMES SAMPLE.

Pittsburgh, May 30, 1798. 3m

19th April, 1786.

JOHN CAMPBELL enters a caveat against the acceptance of a survey, or granting a patent to William Tidball, his heirs or assigns, for any survey, joining lands of Adam Patterson, John Rhise, and Nathan Bouch, in Washington county, on the waters of Chartiers creek, alledging he has the oldest right for the same.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

To John Lukens, Esq. S. G.

26th March, 1798.

The first Monday in January next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, they having at least thirty days notice.

For John Hall, Esq. S. L. O.

Nn. LUFBOROUGH.

A Quantity of the best

PIG LEAD,

at Twelve Dollars per hundred, also, an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

at the most reduced prices, for Sale, by

JOHN WRENSHALL.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1798.

THE subscriber having procured drafts of the First, Third, Fourth, and part of the Second Districts of Donation Lands, north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny, will attend the ensuing summer and fall at his farm on Slippery Rock creek, six miles west of the Franklin road, in order to shew any Donation Tract of Land in any of the said Districts to any person who may apply, for a moderate compensation. He flatters himself that he will give satisfaction to any that may honor him with applications.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Jun.

June 18, 1798.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscribers, in Greensburgh, either by note or book account, to come forward and settle off their respective balances, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Those who neglect this notice may rest assured that they will be dealt with as the law directs.—Produce will be taken in part pay if delivered previous to the above date, but after that time nothing but cash will be received for payment, as a dissolution of the present partnership will take place on that day between the subscribers.

NYHOFF & WEAVER.

September 1, 1798.

P. S. The business will be continued by Henry Weaver as usual and upon moderate terms, opposite the Court House Greensburgh, where he has a handsome assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will sell low for cash or country produce.

BROKERS OFFICE,

No. 147 Chesnut Street Philadelphia.

WILLIAM M. BIDDLE informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business as a Broker and Scrivener, at No. 147 Chesnut Street Philadelphia, in the vicinity of the Banks and the Land Office, and other Public Offices of this State and of the United States.

PATENTS for Land procured, and all kind of business transacted in the Land Office and other Public Offices with the utmost accuracy and dispatch.

Persons residing in the Western Counties of Pennsylvania, may have their Letters Papers &c. safely forwarded to William M. Biddle, by applying to Thomas Collins Esq. Attorney at Law Pittsburgh.

July 20, 1798.

FOR SALE,

A Quantity of the First Quality of

SOLE-LEATHER,

Price by the single side 25 cents per lb, and by the hundred or ton 20 cents. Apply to Mr. Reed sign of the Waggon Pittsburgh, or the Subscriber Huntingdon County, where any quantity of the same tanage may be had.

WILLIAM KILLIP.

August 18, 1798.

DISSOLUTION!

...artnership between John and Sa... Colhoon, being this day dissolved ... consent, all persons having claims ... firm are requested to bring them ... immediately for settlement, and those indebted to them are desired to come forward without delay and discharge their respective balances with John Hannah, who is duly authorised to settle the business of the partnership.—Those who do not come forward before the 20th of August next, their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

J. & S. COLHOON.

Pittsburgh, July 25, 1798.

N. B. The business will be carried on in future by John Hannah & Co. who will always keep a handsome and general assortment of GOODS as usual.

Notice is hereby given that a *meeting of the Trustees for building a house of worship on the plantation of William M'Crea, in Pitt township Allegheny county, will be held at Mrs. Murphy's in Pittsburgh, the first Wednesday in September next, when proposals will be received for hewing logs, making shingles &c. Part of the money advanced on beginning the work.*

August 22, 1768.

JOHN IRWIN,

At his WHOLESALE and RETAIL STORE, Corner of MARKET and FOURTH STREETS,

HAS just received and is opening, a large and handsome assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable for the season.

He has on hand a parcel of Castings well assorted, and a large quantity of coarse and fine Salt—he allways keeps a regular supply of Groceries, and has every necessary for persons going down the river, or to the Indian country, all which is offered for sale at reasonable prices—he hopes his attention to business and elegant assortment, will receive the approbation of his friends, customers & those who may call at his store.

Pittsburgh, July 21, 1798.

N B All persons indepted to John Irwin, by Bond, Note, or Book-Account, are required to come immediately and settle their respective balances.—No further indulgence will be given

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WANTED,

BETWEEN *two and three thousand Chesnut Rails, with a proportionate number of good Locust Posts, for which a generous price will be given—Enquire at the Printing Office or of*

N. BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, July 14, 1798.

FOR SALE.

THAT *valuable tract of land situate about one mile East of Meadville, containing four hundred acres with the allowance; this tract affords good meadow ground, excellent upland, abundance of good timber and a number of choice springs. The above tract is well known by the name of Wallace's tract, any person desirous of viewing the land may be shewn it by Mr. Wm. Shannon near Meadville, the terms of sale made known by applying to John Johnston Pittsburgh.*

July 10, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

AT Public Vendue on Monday the first day of October next, at the dwelling house of Jacob Milliron deceased, near Jacob Painter's Esq. in Hempfield township Westmoreland county,

300 Acres of Land, lying on

the waters of Seweekly, adjoining land of Jacob Painter Esq. and Henry Horelough's mill; there is about ninety acres of it clear, seventy of which is up land, and twenty in meadow; there are about thirty acres more of meadow ground to be cleared, there are a good house, barn and stables on the place, together with a fine never failing spring of water, and there is a fine aspect of about six acres planted with Apple Trees.

220 Acres of Land, adjoining

the above mentioned peace in Hempfield township, and the lands of Peter Eiseman and Bernhard Thomas; there are about ten acres of it clear, five acres of which are upland and five meadow ground; there are about thirty acres of meadow ground more to be cleared; there are a house stable and Smith's shop on the place, and four very good springs and some Apple Trees planted.

328 Acres, lying in Mount-

Pleasant township, adjoining lands of Nathaniel Harsk, Conrad Beyer and the Manor; there are about eighty acres of it clear, sixty five acres of which are upland and fifteen meadow ground; there are about forty acres more of meadow ground to be cleared, there are a fine house and barn on the place, together with a never failing spring of water and a number of Apple Trees planted. Any person inclined to purchase may view the premises at any time. The terms will be made known the day of the vendue.

PHILIP MILLIRON.
JOHN MILLIRON.
NICHOLAS LONG.
JACOB MECHLING.

Westmoreland County,
Hempfield Township,
August 18, 1798.